

TSGY, L.A.; SERGIYEVSKIY, V.S.; SERDYUK, N.G.; IVASHKEVICH, E.I. (Novosibirsk)

Excision of the coronary vessels in an experiment. Grud. khir. 6  
no.4:117 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

L 29368-66

ACC NR: AP6019803

SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/65/051/004/0495/0500  
*29  
B*AUTHOR: Serdyuk, N. G.; Sergiyevskiy, V. S.; Tsoy, L. A.

ORG: Animal Laboratory, Institute of Experimental Biology and Medicine, Ministry of Health RSFSR, Novosibirsk (Animal'naya laboratoriya Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR)

TITLE: Regulation of coronary blood circulation*22*

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 51, no. 4, 1965, 495-500

TOPIC TAGS: blood circulation, dog, reflex activity, cardiovascular system

ABSTRACT: The relations between the tonus of coronary blood vessels and those of vessels of the large circle of blood circulation were studied on dogs anesthetized with nitrous oxide. The vascular flow resistance was measured in order to take into account the tonus of arterioles as well as of major blood vessels. There was an inverse relation between the flow resistance in the coronary cycle and that in the peripheral part of the large cycle -- i.e., the tonus of coronary vessels was low while that of vessels in the large cycle was high and vice versa. As indicated by the O<sub>2</sub> requirements of the myocardium of the left ventricle, there was no uniform correlation between the load on the myocardium and the tonus of coronary vessels. However, there was a direct relation between the index of efficiency

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UDC: 612.172.1

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ACC NR: AP6019803

of the left ventricle (i.e., of the efficiency with which O<sub>2</sub> was utilized in it) and the flow resistance in the coronary cycle. When the tonus of vessels in the large cycle increased, the tonus in the coronary cycle was reduced by reflex action in order to supply more O<sub>2</sub> to the myocardium working at an increased load. At a reduced tonus in the large cycle and an increased tonus of coronary blood vessels the efficiency index of the myocardium increased because of the functioning of a regulatory mechanism without which hypoxia of the myocardium could have resulted because of the reduction in the lumen of the coronary vessels. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEM DATE: 30Dec63 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 CC

SHUSHUNOV, V.A.; SERDYUK, N.K.

Kinetics of thermal decomposition of potassium cyanate. Dokl.AN SSSR 93  
no.3:507-510 N '53. (MIRA 6:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavлено akademikom A.A.  
Balandinym. (Potassium cyanate)

Serdyuk, N. K.

✓ Application of labeled atoms to the study of complex reactions. VI. Oxidation of propylene in the presence of  $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}^{18}\text{HO}$ . M. B. Neiman, V. Ya. Lifshits, N. K. Serdyuk, and A. P. Lukomnikov. Izdat. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk 1956, 403-14; Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci. 1956, 397-403 (Engl. translation); cf. C.A. 50, 10535b; 51, 8191. — Detn. of specific activities  $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$  and  $\alpha_{\text{AcH}}$  as functions of time ( $t$ ) during the course of oxidation of a mixt. contg. 48.7%  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ , 50.7%  $\text{O}_2$ ,

1.08%  $\text{CO}_2$ , and 0.22%  $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$  at 340° and initial pressure  $p_0 = 281$  mm, disclosed that  $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$  decreased steadily but  $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$  initially increased, passed through a max., and finally decreased. At the max. of the  $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$  vs.  $t$  plot,  $\alpha_{\text{AcH}}$  and  $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$  were correlated with the rates of formation of  $\text{CO}_2$  from  $\text{CO}$  ( $w_1$ ) and the total rate of formation of  $\text{CO}_2$ ( $w$ ) by the equation  $w/w_1 = \alpha_{\text{CO}}/\alpha_{\text{CO}_2} = 26$ . Thus only 3-4% of the total  $\text{CO}_2$  was formed by oxidation of  $\text{CO}$ . These results agreed with previous work on the oxidation of  $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_{10}$  (C.A. 51, 8191). Detn. of pressure changes ( $\Delta p$ ) as a function of  $t$  during the course of oxidation of a mixt. contg. 48.87%  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ , 50%  $\text{O}_2$ , and 1.13%  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}^{18}\text{HO}$  at 315° and  $p_0 = 243$  mm, disclosed the existence of an induction period, and of 4 cold-flame regions of short duration followed by a slow decrease of  $p$ . Measurements of the concn. of  $\text{AcH}$  ( $x$ ) and of the specific activity  $\alpha_{\text{AcH}}$  as functions of time disclosed that the decrease of  $\alpha_{\text{AcH}}$  was much slower than the increase of  $x$ . Thus, the  $\text{AcH}$  formed was concurrently consumed to yield other oxidation products. Calcs. based on the reported exptl. results and in part on formulas previously derived (Neiman, C.A. 49, 13748c) showed that the rates of formation and consumption of  $\text{AcH}$  exhibited sharp max. in the region of cold flames, and that 50%  $\text{CO}_2$  and

*Reinhold, M. B., Efremov, V. Ya.,*

30% CO were formed from the carbonyl group of AcH. Oxidation expts. were performed in a 295-ml. glass reaction vessel of 4 cm. diam. connected to a vacuum line of unspecified construction. Propylene was prep'd. by catalytic dehydration of iso-PrOH. Prepn. of C<sup>14</sup>O and CH<sub>3</sub>C<sup>14</sup>HO (*C.A.*, 51, 810); Feklisov, *C.A.*, 48, 120661) and methods for the detn. of specific activities and polarographic measurement of CH<sub>3</sub>CHO concns. (*C.A.*, 49, 12263; 51, 8192) were reported previously. It was demonstrated that at 315-87° no transfer of H from CH<sub>3</sub>C<sup>14</sup>HOH to CH<sub>3</sub>CHO took place.

Ivan Puseal

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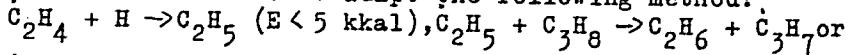
SERDYUK, N.

AUTHOR: SERDYUK, N. PA - 2322  
TITLE: On the Study of the Cracking of Propane by means of Radiocarbon.  
PERIODICAL: (Izuchenie krekinga propana s pomoshch'yu radiougleroda, Russian).  
Atomnaia Energia, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp 293 - 294 (U.S.S.R.).  
Received: 4 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957  
ABSTRACT: In the Institute for Chemical Physics of the Academy of Science  
of the U.S.S.R. investigations on the discovery of the mechanism  
of the cracking of propane are being carried out. For the solution  
of the problem of the production of the ethane, marked ethylene  
was used. By adding slight quantities of (1%)  $C^{14}H_2$  to the  
propane, N.I.MEDVEDEV and E.S.TORSUYEV, when analyzing the  
cracking products found out, that ethane showed considerable  
radioactivity.  
For the purpose of investigating quantitative data the authors  
used Neuman's kinetic method of marked atoms. From the shape of  
the curve of the specific activities of the ethane and the  
ethylene on the occasion of a cracking of the propane in the  
temperature interval of 530 - 580° C, they noticed that within the  
limits of experimental accuracy ethane originates only from ethyl-  
ene. The same conclusion was obtained also from the comparison of  
the velocities of the production of  $C_2H_6$  and of the consumption  
of  $C_2H_4$  which were computed by means of the kinetic method. In  
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On the Study of the Cracking of Propane by means of Radiocarbon.

contrast to REYS (RICE?), who explains the production of the ethane by means of the recombination of methyl radicals, MEDVEDEC and TORSUYEV adapt the following method:



$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_6 + \text{H}$ . The authors succeeded in the estimation of the concentration of the hydrogen atoms and the propyl radical in a system at  $580^\circ$ .

As is known, the propyl radical is devided into methyl and ethylene as follows:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3 + \text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ . The activation energy in this scheme amounts to 28 kkal. For the velocity of the production of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  according to the aforementioned reaction, it holds that  $d[\text{C}_2\text{H}_4]/dt = K[\text{C}_3\text{H}_7]$ . Here  $[\text{C}_3\text{H}_7]$  denotes the required concentration of  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$ ,  $d[\text{C}_2\text{H}_4]/dt$  the velocity of production of the ethylene computed by means of the formulae of the kinetic method,  $K$  denotes the constant of the velocity of the monomolecular reaction. The thus found concentration of  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$  amounts to  $10^{10}$  radicals per  $\text{cm}^3$ . The concentration of the hydro-

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On the Study of the Cracking of Propane by Means of Radiocarbon.  
atoms was determined from the reaction written down first and  
amounted to  $10^{10}$  atoma/cm<sup>3</sup> at an activation energy of 5 kcal  
and at a steric factor of  $10^{-2}$ . This is a translation of this  
short report. (no illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Not given.  
PRESENTED BY:  
SUBMITTED:  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.  
Card 3/3

AUTHOR SERDYUK N. PA - 2733  
TITLE The Determination of the Leaking of Gas (through leaks in the supply  
line, remark by reviewer) By Means of Radioactive Isotopes.  
PERIODICAL (Opredleniye utechki gaza s pomoshch'yu radioaktivnykh izotopov-Russian)  
Atomnaia Energiia, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 4, pp 394-394, (U.S.S.R.)  
Received 5/1957 Reviewed 6/1957

ABSTRACT The administration of the Moscow Gas Works developed together with two  
collaborators of the Institute for Chemical Physics of the Academy of  
Science of the USSR a method for the detection of the leaks mentioned in  
the title of this paper. This method was also experimentally tested.  
According to this method, volatile combinations which are marked with ra-  
dioactive isotopes are added to the gas, and then the radioactivity is  
measured along the gas supply line directly at the surface of the earth.  
The isotope used for marking must yield a sufficiently hard radiation.  
 $\text{CH Br}^{82}$  which had been obtained by exposing inactive methyl bromide to ra-  
diation by neutrons (in a nuclear reactor) was used as indicator.  
The paper discusses the measurements which were carried out with an ex-  
perimental supply line. The radioactivity along the  $\gamma$ -line was measured  
by means of a  $\gamma$ -field radiometer. The results of one of these series of  
measurements are represented in a diagram. It was possible to detect the  
defective spots unambiguously with an error of + 0.5 m, and this inde-  
pendently from the quality of the soil. The activity of sand soils was  
always four to five times greater than that of clay soils. Furthermo-  
re the activity of sand soils was of longer duration. The method descri-  
Card 1/2

The Dete~~f~~mination of the Leaking of Gas (through leaks PA - 2733  
in the supply line, remark by reviewer) By Means of Radioactive Isotopes.  
bed in the paper under review can also be used for the detection of leaks  
in newly constructed gas supply lines. But because of the high specific  
activity the method should not be used in urban supply lines. However,  
by using  $\beta$ -counters instead of  $\gamma$ -radiometers it is possible to decrease  
( 1 diagram )

ASSOCIATION  
PRESENTED BY  
SUBMITTED  
AVAILABLE  
Card 2/2

Library of Congress

NEYMAN, M. B. and SERDYUK, N. K. (Inst. of Chem. Phys. AS USSR)

"The Speed of Acetylene Radical Decomposition and Its Reaction with Free Oxygen,"  
P. 35,

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of papers of  
2nd All-Union Sci. Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and  
Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 380pp.

This volume published the reports of the Chemistry Section of the  
2nd AU Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation  
in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad Sci USSR and Main  
Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR  
Moscow 4-12 Apr 1957.

S/195/60/001/003/003/013  
B013/B058

AUTHORS: Neyman, M. B., Yefremov, V. Ya., Serdyuk, N. K.

TITLE: Formation Mechanism of Methyl Alcohol During the Oxidation of Hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, 1960, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 345 - 355

TEXT: In this paper the authors studied the formation of methyl alcohol during the oxidation of propylene. The aim of the study was to obtain material for the evaluation of some elementary reactions leading to the formation of  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  and on their competition with reactions leading to the formation of other products. This became possible with the aid of the kinetic isotope method (Refs. 13, 14). The experiments were made with an equimolecular  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6 + \text{O}_2$  mixture at a pressure of 244 mm Hg and at  $315^\circ\text{C}$ . Small amounts of tagged acetaldehyde  $\text{C}^{14}\text{H}_3\text{CHO}$  were added to the mixture in some experimental series. Small amounts of tagged azomethane were added in other experimental series. Propylene was oxidized in a similar

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Formation Mechanism of Methyl Alcohol  
During the Oxidation of Hydrocarbons

S/195/60/001/003/003/013  
B013/B058

installation as mentioned in Ref. 16. The analysis method was described in detail in Refs. 18 and 19. Since it was of utmost importance to determine the methane content and its specific activity, a special chromatographic installation was designed for this purpose (Fig. 1). The concentration of hydrogen, CO and methane could be determined with a hypothetical error of from 1 to 3%. The specific activity was determined by means of radiometric analysis. On the basis of data determined for the oxidation of propylene in the presence of  $C^{14}H_3CHO$ , the amount of methanol formed from acetaldehyde could be calculated by means of the kinetic isotope method. It was shown that about 75% methanol are formed from the methyl group of the acetaldehyde during the oxidation of propylene.  $C^{14}H_4$  was determined during the oxidation of  $C_3H_6 + O_2$  in the presence of  $C^{14}H_3NNC^{14}H_3$ . It results therefrom that azomethane can serve as source for the thermal formation of methyl radicals. It was shown that in  $C_3H_6 + O_2$  mixture the methyl radicals cannot only react under formation of  $CH_4$ , but also of

Card 2/4

Formation Mechanism of Methyl  
Alcohol During the Oxidation of  
Hydrocarbons

S/195/60/001/003/003/013  
B013/B058

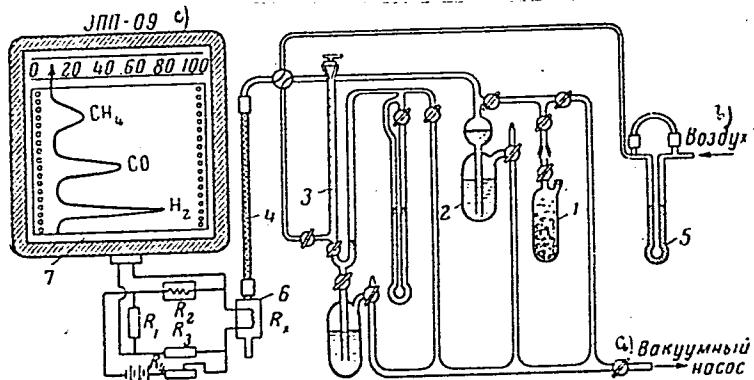
$\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}$ , and  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ . It was further shown that the ratio of the rates of formation of  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  and  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$  grows larger with a more radical transformation of propylene. The ratio of the rates of formation of  $\text{CH}_4$  and of oxygen-containing products from methyl radicals increases in the course of the reaction. This rule is presumably connected with the accumulation of aldehydes and other products having movable hydrogen, in the reaction solution. N. N. Semenov and V. Ya. Shtern are mentioned. There are 8 figures and 24 references: 15 Soviet, 5 US, 2 British, 1 Canadian, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1960

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S/195/60/001/003/003/013  
B013/B058 ✓



Legend to Fig. 1. 1) silica gel trap; 2) Teflon pump; 3) graduated burette; 4) chromatographic column; 5) flow meter; 6) detector for escaping gases; 7) electronic potentiometer. a) to the vacuum pump; b) air inlet; c) ЭПП-09 (EPP-09) recorder.

Card 4/4

KUKHLEY, A.D.; SERDYUK, N.M.

Changing the electric driving control system for shears.  
Sbor.rats.predl.vnedr.v proizv. no.1:18-19 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.  
(Shears (Machine tools)--Electric driving)

PAVLYUK, N.P., inzh.; VAKUL'CHIK, V.G., inzh.; SERDYUK, N.S., inzh.;  
KRYLOVA, A.S., inzh.; KHARITONOV, A.G., inzh.

Remote control and remote signaling apparatus for mine  
ventilation systems. Ugol.prom. no.5:64-66 S-0 '62.  
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Luganskiy filial instituta avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.  
(Mine ventilation) (Remote control)

LAPOTNIKOV, V.I., inzh.; SERDYUK, N.V., inzh.

Using mineral wool as a partial substitute for asbestos in  
making slate. Stroi. mat. 5 no.5:11-12 My '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

(Mineral wool) (Roofing, Slate)

SERDYUK, O.

Calves

My experience in raising calves. Kolkh, proizv., 12, No. 8, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 1953, Uncl.

CA

SERDYUK O G.

The content of acyclic forms of various sugars in aqueous solutions. B. N. Stepanenko and O. G. Serdyuk (Moscow Pharm. Inst.), *Biokhimya*, 15, 1371(1950). The relative amts. of the aldehyde form of sugars in solns. was detd. with the Schiff reagent of Tobie (C.A. 36, 4057) with a colorimeter and a photooelec. absorptionmeter. The relative concn. of the aldehyde form of sugars in solns. of 0.25 M at pH 3.7 is given by the following proportion: L-arabinose:D-xyllose:D-galactose:D-glucose:maltose:taucose = 20:21:15:12:6.5:5.4. A theoretical explanation is offered concerning the stability of the cyclic sugars by reference to mol. space models. Thus, L-arabinose contains the least stable ring because of the strong asymmetric spacing of the OH groups. D-Glucose possesses the most stable cyclic structure of the simple sugars because it has the most sym. arrangement of the OH groups.  
H. Priestley

SHCHERBUKHN, V.D.; STEPANENKO, B.N.; SERDYUK, O.G.

Infrared spectra of some phenyl - and p-chlorophenyl- $\beta$ -D-glycosides and their acetates. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.10: 1844-1851 O '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)

O. G. SERDYUK, B. N. STEPANENKO, AND L. K. KRYUKOVA,

"On investigations carried out in the field of some O- and N-glycosides"

The Chemistry and Metabolism of Carbohydrates in Animal and Plant Organisms.  
Conference in Moscow, January 26 to January 31, 1968.

(VINITI 6556, 58 No 6.)

STEPANENKO, B.N.; SERDYUK, O.G.

Kinetics of the acid hydrolysis of certain phenol and  
chlorophenol glycosides. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.5:1132-1135  
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR i Kafedra  
organicheskoy khimii Pervogo Moskovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta im. I.M. Sechenova. Predstavлено академиком  
A.I. Oparinym.

(Phenols) (Glycosides) (Hydrolysis)

STEPANENKO, B.N.; SERDYUK, O.G.

Kinetics of alkaline hydrolysis of some phenyl and chloro-phenyl glycosides. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.4:877-880 F '64.  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR i Pervyy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.M. Sechenova. Predstavлено aka-demikom A.I. Oparinym.

STOROZHINSKIY, Anatoliy Ivanovich, inzh.; SERDIUK, G.P., red.;  
MATVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhn, red.

[Results of the observations of the Odessa Magnetic  
Observatory for 1960] Rezul'taty nabliudeniij Odesskoi  
magnitnoi observatorii za 1960 g. Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukr.  
SSR, 1963. 122 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rukovoditel' Odesskoy magnitnoy observatorii (for  
Storozhinskiy).  
(Odessa region--Magnetism, Terrestrial--Observations)

ROMODANOVA, Lida Pavlovna; VERNICH, M.F., doktor geol. nauk, otd. red.;  
SERYUK, G.P., red.

[Quaternary (Anthropogen) sediments of the left bank of the  
Dnieper.] Chatvertynt (antropogenovi) vikkady livoberazhzhia  
Seredn'oho Dnipro. Kyiv, Nauk. va dumka, 1964. 158 p. (Akademiia  
nauk URSR. Instytut geologichnykh nauk. Trudy. Seriia stratygrafii  
i paleontologii, no.47). (MIRA 18:3)

SERDYUK, O.P., red.

[Geology and geochemistry of oil and gas fields] Geologija i geokhimija neftianykh i gazovykh mestorozhdenii. Kiev, Naukova dumka, Pt.1. 1965. 177 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev.

MIKHAYLOVA, Ninel' Petrovna; GLEVASSKAYA, Alla Mikhaylovna;  
KRUTIKHOVSKAYA, Z.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, otv.  
red.; SERDYUK, O.P., red.

[Magnetization of the basic and ultrabasic rocks of the  
Ukrainian Shield and its use in geology] Namagnichennost'  
osnovnykh i ul'traosnovnykh porod Ukrainskogo shchita i ee  
ispol'zovanie v geologii. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965.  
(MIRA 18:8)  
148 p.

KRANDIYEVSKIY, Vadim Semenovich[Krandiievs'kyi, V.S.]; GORAK, S.V.  
[Horak, S.V.], kand. geol.-miner. nauk, otd. red.;  
SERDYUK, O.P., red.; TURBANOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Ostracoda in the Silurian sediments of Podolia] Fauna  
ostrakod siluriiskikh vidkladiv Podillia. Kyiv, Vyd-vo  
AN URSR, 1963. 147 p. (MIRA 16:11)  
(Podolia--Ostracoda, Fossil)

GRIN', Nikolay Yevdokimovich [Hrynn', M. Ie.]; SOLLOGUB, V. B. [Sollchub, V. B.],  
doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otd. red.; SERDYUK, O. P., red.

[Interference and wave spectra in seismic prospecting]  
Interferentsiia i spektry khvyl' u seismorozvidtsi. Kyiv,  
Naukova dumka, 1965. 126 p. (MIRA 18:8)

SHTOGRIN, Ol'ga Dmitriyevna [Shtohrynn, O.D.]; GAVRILENKO, K.S.  
[Havrylenko, K.S.], retsenzent; ROMANIUK, A.F., retsenzent;  
PORFIR'YEV, V.B., akademik, nauchnyy red.; SERDYUK, O.P.,  
red.; LISOVETS', O.M. [Lysovets', O.M.], tekhn. red.

[Underground waters of Quaternary sediments in the cis-Carpathian region] Pidzemni vody chetvertynnykh vidkladiv Peredkarpattia. Kyiv, Vyd-vo AN URSR, 1963. 137 p.  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Porfir'yev).  
(Carpathian Mountain region—Water, Underground)

YURKEVICH, Ol'ga Ignat'yevna [IUrkevych, O.I.]; SERDYUK, O.P., red.;  
BEREZOVSKAYA, D.N.[Berezovs'ka, D.N.], tekhn. red.

[Slow crustal deformations] Povil'ni deformatsii poverkhnii  
zemli. Kyiv, Vyd-vo AN URSR, 1963. 71 p. (MIRA 17:3)

PETKEVICH, Georgiy Ivanovich; SOLLOGUB, V.B., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; SERDYUK, O.P., red.; RAKHLINA, N.F., tekhn. red.; DAKHNO, Yu.B., tekhn. red.

[Factors determining seismic wave velocities in a geological cross section as revealed by a study made in the cis-Carpathian region] Faktory, opredeliaiushchie skorosti seismicheskikh voln v geologicheskom razreze (na primere Predkarpat'ia). Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukr.SSR, 1963.  
113 p.

(MIRA 17:2)

KERZHINS'KIY, Andrey Fedorovich [Kerzhyns'kyi, A.F.]; VEN'CHIN, Ye.I.  
[Ven'chyn, I.S.I.], kand. geol.-min. nauk, sav. red.;  
SERDYUK, O.P., red.

[Hydrothermal alteration of rocks and their significance  
for understanding the ore formation process] Vidrotermal'no  
zmieneni porody i ikh znachennia dlia rozumennia protsesiv  
rudootvorennia. Kyiv, Naukova dumka, 1964. 165 p.  
(MIRA. 17:8)

GOROSHNIKOV, B.I.; BZHUN', V.S.; KUKOLEV, G.V.; MARCHENKO, Ye.Ya.;  
SKOMAROVSKAYA, L.A.; CHASHKA, A.I.; SHCHUKAREVA, L.A.;  
YURK, Yu.'u., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof.; YUR'YEV,  
L.D.; SERDYUK, O.P., red.

[Granitoid rocks in the Azov Sea region and prospects for  
using them in the ceramic and glass industries] Granitoid-  
nye porody Friaзов'ia i perspektivy ikh ispol'zovaniia v  
keramicheskikh i stekol'nom proizvodstvakh. Pod red. Iu.Iu.  
Iurka. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 142 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Akademiya nauk UkrSSR. Kiev. Instytut mineral'nykh resur-  
siv.

GUTYRYA, V.S., *glav. red.*; KLIMENKO, A.P., *zam. glav. red.*; GALICH,  
P.N., *red.*; KAMAKIN, N.M., *red.*; MAN'KOVSKAYA, N.K., *red.*;  
MASUMYAN, V.Ya., *red.*; SERDYUK, O.P., *red.*

[Petroleum chemistry; paraffin petroleum hydrocarbons]  
Neftekhimia; parafinovye uglevodorody nefti, ikh vydelenie  
i pererabotka. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 138 p.  
(MIRA 17:10)  
1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Institut khimii vysokomole-  
kulyarnykh soyedineniy.

KRUTIKHOVSKAYA, Zoya Aleksandrovna; ZAVOISKII, Vladimir  
Nikolayevich; PODOLYANKO, Svetlana Mikhaylovna;  
SAVENKO, Boris Yakovlevich; SUESHTIN, S.I., akademik,  
ctv. red.; SERDYUK, O.P., red.

[Magnetization of the rocks of iron ore formations of  
the Greater Krivoy Rog and Kurck Magnetic Anomaly] Na-  
magnichenie i porod zhelezorudnykh formatsii Bol'shogo  
Krivogo Roga i KMA. [By] Z.A.Krutikhovskaya i dr. Kiev,  
Naukova Dumka, 1964. 178 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut geofizyky.

GAVRILENKO, Yekaterina Sergeyevna; DOLENKO, G.N., otv. red.;  
SERDYUK, O.P., red.

[Hydrochemical indices of oil potentials on the basis of the  
salt and isotope contents of underground waters] Gidrokhimi-  
cheskie pokazateli neftenosnosti po solevomu i izotopnomu  
sostavam podzemnykh vod. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 188 p.  
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Dolenko).

POVARENNYKH, A.S., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., otv. red.;  
GAVRUSEVICH, B.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, dots., red.;  
IVANTISHIN, M.N., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; LAZARENKO,  
Ye.K., prof., red.; LOGVINENKO, N.V., doktor geol.-miner.  
nauk, prof., red.; MITSKEVICH, B.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk  
red.; PLATONOV, A.N., ml. nauchn. sotr., red.; SERDYUK, O.P.,  
red.

[Morphology, properties, and genesis of minerals] Morfologija,  
svoistva i genezis mineralov. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965.  
(MIRA 18:5)  
186 p.

1. Vsesoyuznoye mineralogicheskoye obshchestvo. Ukrainskoye  
otdeleniye. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Lazarenko).

SHMYUKOV, Yevgeniy Fedorovich; SIROSHTAN, R.I., kand. geol.-min. nauk, otd. red.; SERDYUK, O.P., red.

[Genesis of Cimmerian iron ores in the Azov-Black Sea ore province] Genezis kimmeriiskikh zheleznykh rud Azovo-Chernomorskoi rudnoi provintsii. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 194 p. (MIRA 18:6)

SERDYUK, P.P. (Kiyev, Kreshchatik, d.25, kv.8)

Segmental osteotomy as a means of elongation and correction of deformities in the lower extremities. Nov. khir. arkh. no.2:101-106 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ortopedii i travmatologii. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' Instituta - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. F.R.Bogdanov.  
(EXTREMITIES, LOWER—ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)  
(BONES—SURGERY)

NECHAYEVA, Z.P., referent; TKACIENKO, S.S., referent, kand.meditinskikh nauk; OSNA, A.I., referent, dotsent; SERDYUK, P.P., referent; KOSTRIKOV, V.S., referent, kand.meditinskikh nauk; LEVITSKIY, F.A., referent; BRODSKAYA, Ye.I., referent; TKACHEVA, S.G., referent; GAL'CHENKO, V.Ye., referent; KRYUK, A.S., referent, kand.meditinskikh nauk.

Reports on meetings of societies of traumatologists and orthopedists. Ortop. travm. i protez, 21 no. 7:78-95 Jl '60.  
(MIRA 13:10)

(ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

SERDYUK, P. P., CAND MED SCI, "SEGMENTAL OSTEOTOMY AS  
A METHOD OF ELONGATION AND ELIMINATION OF DEFORMATIONS OF THE  
LOWER EXTREMITIES." KIEV, 1961. (KIEV ORDER OF LABOR RED  
BANNER MED INST IM ACAD A. A. BOGOMOLETS). (KL, 3-61, 235).

459

SERDYUK, P. P.

Report on the 353rd session of the Kiev and Kiev Province Society  
of Traumatologists and Orthopedists. Ortop., travm. i protez.  
no.12:62-63 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(KIEV PROVINCE--ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

PRILIPKO, T.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SERDYUK, P.P.

Analysis of injuries and their prevention among miners of the  
Lvov-Volyn' coal basin. Ortop., travm.i protez. 22 no.3:46-48  
'61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii  
i travmatologii (dir. - dots. I.P. Alekseyenko, nauchnyy rukovo-  
ditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. F.R. Bogdanov), Kiyev.  
(LVOV-VOLYN' BASIN--COAL MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

SERDYUK, P.P.

Fractures of the bones in the newborn occurring during birth. Ped.  
akush. i gin. 23 no.4:57-60 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ortopedii i trav-  
matologii, g. Kiyev (direktor - dotsent I.P.Alekseyenko [Alieksieie-  
enko, I.P.], nauchnyy rukovoditel' instituta - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.F.R.Bogdanov [Bohdanov,  
F.R.]).

SERDYUK, P.S.

Survey of efficiency promoting suggestions made by shipbuilding  
workers. Sudostroenie 30 no.12:50-51 D '64. (MFA 13:6)

ALIKHANOV,A.I.; ZAVOYSKIY,V.K.; SHRDYUK,R.L.; KRSHLER,B.V.; SUVOROV,L.Ya.

[Boiling homogeneous nuclear power reactor] Kipiaschchi energeticheskii gomogenyi iadernyi kotel; doklady, predstavленные СССР на Mezhdunarodnui konferentsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniu atomnoi energii. Moskva, 1955. 13 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 9:3)  
(Nuclear reactors)

SERDYUK, R.L.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1567  
AUTHOR KAC, M.JA., KUKAVADZE, G.M., SERDJUK, R.L.  
TITLE On the Coefficient of the Separation of Liquids of  $\text{BCl}_3$  from their  
Vapor with Respect to Chlorine Isotopes.  
PERIODICAL Zurn.techn.fis, 26, fasc.10, 2401-2402 (1956)  
Issued: 11 / 1956

For some time, analyses of the isotopes of boron and chlorine have been carried out in  $\text{BCl}_3$  samples enriched by rectification at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  with the light isotope  $\text{B}^{10}$ . Here the results obtained from the mass spectra recorded on the band of the self-recorder EPP-09 are mentioned. Each number mentioned represents the average value obtained on the basis of 15 - 20 measurings. The ratio of the concentrations of the isotopes of boron and chlorine in the initial sample is  $\text{B}^{11}/\text{B}^{10} = 4,13 \pm 0,02$  and  $\text{Cl}^{35}/\text{Cl}^{37} = 2,94 \pm 0,02$ . From these figures the following conclusions may be drawn:  
1.) The coefficient of the separation of the  $\text{BCl}_3$  liquid from its vapor is 1,001. This holds good on the condition that in the column an equal number of theoretical weights of boron and chlorine is realized, and that the coefficient (with respect to the boron isotopes) for the separation of the  $\text{BCl}_3$  liquid from its vapor is equal to 1,004. Here the concentration of the light isotope  $\text{Cl}^{35}$  is greater in vapor than in the liquid.

Zurn.techn.fis, 26, fasc.10, 2401-2402 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1567  
2.) On the occasion of the rectification of  $\text{BCl}_3$  the separation of the isotopes  
of B and Cl takes place with opposite signs: In the boiling vessel the light  
boron isotope  $\text{B}^{10}$  and the heavy chlorine isotope  $\text{Cl}^{37}$  concentrate, but in the  
residues it is the other way round. Among the eight molecules  
 $\text{B}^{10}\text{Cl}_2^{35}$ ,  $\text{B}^{10}\text{Cl}_2^{37}$ ,  $\text{B}^{10}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}^{37}$ ,  $\text{B}^{10}\text{Cl}_3^{37}$ ,  $\text{B}^{11}\text{Cl}_2^{35}$ ,  $\text{B}^{11}\text{Cl}_2^{37}$ ,  
 $\text{B}^{11}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}_2^{37}$  and  $\text{BCl}_3^{37}$ , the  $\text{B}^{11}\text{Cl}_3^{35}$  molecules are the most, and the  $\text{B}^{10}\text{Cl}$  mole-  
cules are the least volatile.

INSTITUTION:

SERDJUK, R.L. SERDJUK, R.L.  
SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2  
AUTHOR KAC, M.JA., KUKAVADZE, G.M., SERDJUK, R.L.  
TITLE Enrichment of Boron with the Isotope B<sup>10</sup>.  
PERIODICAL Žurn.techn.fis, 26, fasc.12 (2744-2748 (1956))  
Issued: 1 / 1957

PA - 1830

It was the purpose of this work to work out a plan for a laboratory plant for the winning of boron which is enriched with B<sup>10</sup>. This problem was solved by the rectification of BC<sub>3</sub>. At first the plant is described. From the data mentioned it may be seen that 1. The time in which isotopic equilibrium is established amounts to less than 20 hours. 2. With the isotopic equilibrium established between the liquid BC<sub>3</sub> and its vapor the concentration of the gas (B<sup>11</sup>) surpasses that of the liquid. 3. On the occasion of the rectification of BC<sub>3</sub>, the distribution coefficient between the liquid and the vapor with respect to boron isotopes is  $\alpha = 1.0043$  at 23° C. In the same plant the attempt was made to obtain a certain quantity of BC<sub>3</sub> which was enriched with B<sup>10</sup>. Measuring results obtained for the ratio of  $\frac{B^{11}}{B^{10}}$  concentrations in 21 successive cases of extraction are shown together in a table. The analysis of all measurements showed that the entire enrichment diminishes somewhat in the course of time. Measurements of the isotopic composition of chlorine showed in the various samples that the distribution coefficient with respect to chlorine isotopes between BC<sub>3</sub> and its vapor is less

SERDYUK R. L.

89-3-10/30

AUTHORS: Zavoyiskiy, V. K., Vorob'yev, V. N., Serdyuk, R. L.

TITLE: The Density of a Steam-Water Mixture Formed on Reducing the Pressure in a Vessel Containing Heated Water (Plotnost' parovodyanoy smesi, obrazuyushcheysya pri umen'shenii daveniya v sosude s nagretoy vodoy)

PERIODICAL: Atemnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 3, pp. 285 - 286 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the density mentioned in the title was determined experimentally.

The density of the steam-water mixture was measured by means of the change of intensity of a  $\gamma$ -ray which passed the experimental apparatus (a steel balloon). Radioactive silver served as radiator. A 3% terphenyl solution in xylene connected with a counter (resolving time 1,4  $\mu$ s) was used as counting device.

2/3 of the height of the balloon were filled with water and then heated. As soon as the steam pressure within the balloon reached about 50 atm. excess pressure the heating was interrupted for some time until all parts had an equilibrium tem-

Card 1/2

39-3-10/30

The Density of a Steam-Water Mixture Formed on Reducing the Pressure in a Vessel Containing Heated Water

perature. When the valve was then opened the counting device was automatically switched on. Each experiment lasted for 1 to 2,5 minutes. Within this time the pressure dropped to 5 atm. excess pressure.

The found dependence between the share of the steam cross section in the vessel  $\varphi$  and the volume velocity of the steam in relation to the total cross section of the vessel with various velocities of steam pressure drop is linear. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Water vapor-Density-Measurement

Card 2/2

28(4)  
AUTHORS:

Zavoyskiy, V. K., Serdyuk, R. L.

05763

SOV/32-25-10-52/63

TITLE:

Laboratory-plate-rectification Column With Low Liquid  
Volume on the Plates

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, p 1270 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the separation of radioactive and expensive mixtures several cup-rectification columns with various new types of plates were constructed and tested. A quartz plate column (Fig) was found to be the most useful. The plate is basically a cylindrical cup with flat bottom. On the latter there is the drain pipe and the cup containing the vapor nozzle. The cup has an oval cross section and at its lower edge it has openings for the passage of the vapor. At the bottom of the plate there is a separating wall which prevents the direct flowing-off of the condensate between the drain pipes, and also establishes better contact between liquid and vapor. During the operation of the column there is less than 5 ml liquid on a plate. Attempts at alcohol-water separation on a column of this kind with 11 plates resulted in a degree of efficiency of 0.98. In collaboration with I. A. Rybin a column of the same dimensions was constructed from stain-

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05763

SOV/32-25-10-52/63

Laboratory-plate-rectification Column With Low  
Liquid Volume on the Plates

less steel, which is able to operate up to a pressure of  
100 atm. The column may be used for isotope separation or  
for washing out liquids and vapors from dissolved or dis-  
persed impurities. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Teplotekhnicheskaya laboratoriya Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Pyrometric Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

SAVEINOV, G. I.; STEPANOVA, O. I.; BERDYUK, R. L.

"The influence of nitrogen admixture on heat transfer in the condensation  
of moving water vapor at a pressure up to 12 ATM."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12  
May 1964.

Inst of Theoretical & Experimental Physics.

SERDYUK, S.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Comparative preventive inoculation of sheep against brucellosis.  
Veterinariia 34 no.8:25-29 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'-  
noy veterinarii.  
(Brucellosis in sheep--Preventive inoculation)

SERDYUK, S. I.: Master Vet Sci (diss) -- "Testing live vaccine of strain 19 and killed vaccine UIEV in comparative experiments on the immunization of sheep against brucellosis". Khar'kov, 1959. 16 pp (Min Agric USSR, Khar'kov Vet Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 12, 1959, 130)

OSTASHKO, Fedor Ivanovich, kand. biol. nauk; SERDYUK, Sergey Ivanovich,  
kand. biol. nauk; LOPATKO, Mikhail Ivanovich, aspirant;  
SMIRNOV, O.V.[Smyrnov,O.V.], red.; CHEREVATSKIY, S.A.  
[Cherevats'kyi, S.A.], tekhn. red.

[Preserving animal semen] Zberihannia sim'ia tovaryn. Kyiv,  
Derzh. vyd-vo sil'skohospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1962. 75 p.  
(MIRA 16:4)

(Semen--Preservation)

SERDYUKOVA, S.I. (Moskva)

Explicit difference systems stable in C, with constant real  
coefficients stable in  $l_2$ . Zhur.vych.mat.i mat.fiz. 3 no.2:  
365-370 Mr=Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Difference equations)

BOCHKOV, Yu.N.; SERDYUK, S.M.

Transforming the EPP-09 single-scale potentiometer into a two-scale device. Priborostroenie no.4:22-23 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Potentiometer)

SERDYUK, S.M., inzh.; TYSHKO, A.I., inzh.

Using photorelays in open-hearth process. Mekh.i avtom.proizv.  
17 no.7:23 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Photoelectric measurements)

SERDYUK, S.M.; KOROBKO, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOBOLEV, S.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; STEPANCHENKO, L.K.

Control of heat conditions in converter smelting. Avt. i prib. no.4:3-5 O-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

L 32236-65 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/T/  
EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) Pab-10/Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4 IJP(c)  
ACCESSION NR: AP4046752 JD/WW/JG/AT/WH S/0226/64/000/005/0098/0101 76

AUTHORS: Serdyuk, S.M.; Gul'yev, G.F.; Kozin, G.N.; Svet, A.L. 74

TITLE: Temperature control of converter metal by means of zirconium  
boride cermet tips 74

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 98-101

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, zirconium boride, converter process

ABSTRACT: Difficulties in replacing the insulated tips of a thermocouple during the production process were solved by using a clay plug and a supporting disk which close the opening of a converter and prevent the loss of metal regardless of the degree of erosion of the opening. Furthermore, the new device makes the use of oxygen possible to take apart the opening. The device has been successfully applied in the industrial production in a 50-ton converter. A thermocouple with a zirconium boride tip reflects all irregularities that may occur during the melting process such as changes in temperature, the amount of oxygen used, the location of the tuyeres, etc. As a result of continuous temperature control, the necessary information is obtained for the development of an

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L 32236-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046752

automatic control system for temperature conditions in a Bessemer converter. The orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR (Institute of Automation, Gosplan UkrSSR); Zavod Krivorozhstal' (Krivorozhstal' Plant)

SUBMITTED: 17Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, DP

NR REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 001

Card

2/2

SERDYUK, S.M.; BOBOLEV, S.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROKO, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZIN, G.N.; GUL'YEV, G.F.; PACHKOV, V.N.

Continuous measurement of metal temperature and carbon content control in a converter during scavenging. Avtom. i prib. no. 1:12-14 Ja.-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BORISOV, A.Ye.; SAVEL'YEVA, I.S.; SERDYUK, S.R.

Synthesis of some organomercury compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim.  
no.5:924-925 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

TARAN, kusa, traktorjatka; SOSNITSKAYA, Vera [Sosnyts'ka, Vira];  
GAYDUK, Mykola [Haiduk, Mykola], zvenevoy; SERDYUK, Topay, zvenevaya

Beacon lights of the glory of the Communist Youth League. Znan.  
(MIRA 15:4)  
ta pratsia no.4:6-7 Ap '62.

1. Radgosp "Kermenčik" Velikonevossil 'kivs 'kogo rayonu Donets 'koi  
oblasti (for Taran). 2. Zavíduyucha bibliotékoju, sekretar  
komsomöi's 'koi organizatsii kolgospu im. Dzerzhins 'kogo TSUMANS 'kogo  
rayonu Volins 'koi oblasti (for Sosnitskaya). 3. Komsomol's 'ko-  
molodizhna lanka kolgospu im. XX z'izdu KPSS Malodivits 'kogo  
rayonu Chernigivs 'koi oblasti (for Gayduk). 4. Uchtnivs 'ka  
virobnichaya brigada Skorodistits 'koi seredn'oi shkoli  
Chernobativs 'kogo rayonu na Cherkashchini (for Serdyuk).  
(Ukraine - Corn (Maize))

L 47216 BWT(+) CEP(+) JPT(+) JMW/JM/JW/RM  
ACC NR: AP6029969 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0161/0161

3

INVENTOR Fomenko, L. A.; Bashirov, R. Z.; Komissarov, A. M.; Vasilenko, P. F.; Drozdov, S. F.; Serdyuk, T. I.; Artamonov, B. F.; Pozdnyakov, Z. G. 38  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Unit for the continuous production of granulated ammonium nitrate based commercial explosives. Class 78, No. 184675

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 161

TOPIC TAGS: commercial explosive, ammonium nitrate, EXPLOSIVE, CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION UNIT, CHEMICAL PLANT EQUIPMENT

ABSTRACT: A commercial unit for the continuous production of granulated ammonium nitrate based commercial explosives consists of crushing and screening sections, a suspended screw conveyor dosage system with synchronized operations, a mixing drum, a semiautomatic device for weighing and packing the product, and a remote control system. In order to use this unit for the production of multicomponent explosives, e.g., a three-component explosive, and to improve the quality of mixing, a pipe-line from a wheel-pump is connected to the screw conveyer for feeding the liquid component into the conveyer; the feed bin of the suspended conveyor dosage system is connected to a pneumatic conveyer which supplies the powdered component, and the mixing drum is connected to a tubular pneumovibrator. To provide the crushing of the laminated trotyl during the transportation in the pneumatic line described above, the

UDC: 662.22

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L 43756-66

ACC NR: AP6029969

0

pneumatic conveyor system is made with elbowed turns, e.g., 90°, and the transportation proceeds at a velocity of 5 m/sec under 3 atm pressure. To supply the liquid component in the required amount, the wheel pump is equipped with a speed regulator connected to the suspended conveyor dosage system for synchronized operation. To prevent dust from the powder component and to remove the static electricity, the pneumatic conveyor system has a cyclone-precipitator, equipped with a valve for the automatic discharge of the precipitate from the cyclone into the feed bin, and the flexible powder-supply line is equipped with a current collector. [PS]

SUB CODE: 19/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov64/ ATD PRESS: 5074

Card 2/2 blg

KOVAL', Ye., SERDYUK, V.

USSR (600)

Machinery - Maintenance and Repair

Wider application of speedy work methods in repairing equipment, Sakh. prom,  
26, No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1951, Uncl.  
2

SERDYUK, V.A.

Factory Management

Raising the level of labor and production organization in sugar factories.  
Skah.prom. 26, no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

1. SERDYUK, V. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kogut, L. V.
7. Work method of Stakhanovite electric welder L. V. Kogut.  
Sakh. prom. 26 No. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, <sup>January</sup> 1953. Unclassified.

SERD UK, V. A.

1707. Chromatographic method of determining raffinose in fodder molasses. A. I. Kartashov and V. A. Serdyuk (*Sakhar. Prom.*, 1953, [11], 19-22).—The determinations of raffinose in beets and in molasses by de Whalley, Albon and Gross are summarised. Tests show that satisfactory separations can be made after demineralising the diluted molasses with ion-exchange resins and using water-saturated phenol as solvent. Results are best when

the molasses is diluted to contain 2 to 5 per cent. of dry solids and the paper is spotted with  $\pm 0.01$  mg of soln. All filter-papers tested were satisfactory and constant  $R_f$  values were attained. The tests have so far been only qualitative. The best separating reagent is a 0.3 to 0.6 per cent. soln. of 1-naphthol with 10 per cent. v/v of orthophosphoric acid added just before use. SUGAR IND. ABSTR.

Central Sci. Res. Inst. Sugar Industry

SERDYUK, V.A.

KARTASHEV, A.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SERDYUK, V.A., starshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Paper partition chromatography for determining raffinose and  
kestose in sugar beets. Trudy TSINS no.4:194-200 '56.  
(MLRA 10:5)  
(Raffinose) (Kestose) (Chromatographic analysis)

*SERDYUK, V.A.*

SERDYUK, V.A.; MONDZELEVSKIY, V.P.

Smooth operation is an important way of increasing the utilization  
of productive capacity of sugar plants. Sakh. prom. 32 no.1:5-9 Ja  
'58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharoy promysh-  
lennosti.  
(Sugar industry)

SERDYUK, V.A.; MONDZELEVSKIY, V.P.

Standardization and organization of heavy work. Sakh.prom. 32 no.9:40-44  
S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy  
promyshlennosti.  
(Sugar industry--Production standards)

SERDYUK, V.A.; ARTEMENKO, L.G.

Determining the standards of servicing and the number of  
workers needed for servicing and operating the centrifugals.  
Sakh.prom. 34 no.2:51-53 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy  
promyshlennosti.  
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)  
(Centrifuges)

SERDYUK, V.A.

Potentials for the growth of labor productivity and ways for their utilization in the enterprises of the sugar industry. Sakh.prom.  
(MIRA 16:7)  
37 no.7:15-17 Jl '63.

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy  
promyshlennosti.  
(Sugar industry--Labor productivity)

SERD'UK, V.I., inzh.

Device for collecting thrown-over micelles. Masl.-zhir. prov. 25  
no. 5:41 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Ust'-Iabius'kij efiromaslichnyj kombinat.  
(Extraction apparatus)

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